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Closing Quotations.—  
T.T. London 2a/103d.  
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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER  
PAID  
HOTEL 22.17

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Heavy German Attacks Fail.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The enemy counter-attacked most heavily in the neighbourhood of Tower Hamlets, this morning, on a front for which they have already fought most hard. A bombardment of great intensity preceded the attack, but our reply was considerably more violent. Mist hampered the airmen at the outset, but the conditions improved later. The first attack was launched at 6.15 on a wide front astride the Menin Road. The first and second waves were so badly hampered by our artillery that they did not reach us. The third wave got into contact but broke and fell back in the face of a steady, devastating machine-gun fire. Simultaneously a body of our men, cheering, broke forward in pursuit and established themselves one hundred yards in advance of the previous line. The second attack at 8.40 was almost everywhere repulsed. Our posts were slightly bent back at one point, but the fighting continues. These operations have been terribly costly for the enemy.

Desperate Fight on French Front.

London, October 2.

A Paris communiqué says:—There are somewhat lively artillery actions on the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked between Chambly Wood and Beuvraux. A desperate fight ensued in our advanced trenches, ending in our favour, the line being completely restored.

Our bombing machines also dropped over two thousand kilogrammes of explosives on depots at Rouler, six thousand kilogrammes on railway stations at Maxéville and Thionville, an aerodrome at Chambly, bivouacs at Spincourt and Tilly, and a munition depot at Longueau Farm, where a violent explosion was observed. We brought down two aeroplanes yesterday.

German Claims.

London, October 2.

A German wireless official message states:—We captured a portion of Polygon Wood, five hundred metres deep, and withstood repeated counter-attacks. We penetrated a rear French position near Beuvraux, taking one hundred prisoners.

Dunkirk Seriously Bombed.

London, October 2.

A French communiqué states:—There is marked reciprocal artillery firing on the whole of the Aisne front, especially in the sector of Orléans. Our artillery dispersed enemy forces massing in the region north-west of Reims. The artillery duel was particularly intense on the right of the Meuse during the night, from Samognon to Beuvraux. We stopped two attacks in the Beaumont sector, inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy. Enemy aeroplanes very violently bombed Dunkirk. There is serious material damage and there were numerous civilian victims. We carried out reprisals by dropping bombs on Stuttgart, Trover, Coblenz and Frankfurt-on-Main.

More German Wastage.

London, October 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—Yesterday and last night the enemy made five attacks with fresh troops between the Ypres-Menin Road and the north-eastern corner of Polygon Wood. They also attacked Zonnebeke. All six attacks ended in complete failure, with the exception of the posts reported lost yesterday. The enemy suffered heavily and did not gain any advantage. We repelled raiders south of Lers.

How a Famous German Airmen was Killed.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, giving instances of the feats of British airmen, tells how the famous German airmen Voss was killed. Two British aeroplanes saw Voss' triplane with another aeroplane engaging a British machine and hastened to the latter's assistance. One of the British machines was piloted by a crack airmen and the combat resolved itself into a duel between him and Voss. For a while they made a running fight, maintaining a stream of bullets from their machine guns and maneuvering for position so that the wings of the aeroplanes were frequently within a few feet of each other. When the Englishman had replaced his ammunition drum for the third time, he succeeded in getting above Voss, who shut off his engine and dived to the west. The Englishman followed and got a good burst of fire right upon Voss whose machine glided down until it bumped on the ground and it is evident that Voss was killed in his seat.

An airmen, who crossed the enemy line at Zonnebeke had an exciting experience. He dived down from two thousand feet, and, firing his machine gun, scattered a party of Huns. He bombed a munition dump and was attacked by superior forces. He dived through the barrage into the British lines with his aeroplane crippled. He was wounded in the leg. Two stretcher bearers were carrying him in, when a shell killed one and wounded the other. The aviator rose to assist the injured man when a second shell severely hit him, whereupon he limped to cover.

Four British aeroplanes attacked nine German machines and sent down five, one of which was on fire. All our machines returned safely.

Frightful German Losses.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—As a result of the fighting arising from the German counter-attack yesterday, our position beyond Cameron House seems to be largely if not quite restored, while elsewhere we advanced over a hundred yards, owing to the gallantry of the Welsh troops, who drove back the enemy. We learn that the ground in front of our lines is strewn with German corpses. The enemy suffered frightfully in his unsuccessful attempts to regain some shell hole areas which he releases in regard to tactically valuable.

There is a considerable proportion of Poles and Alsatians among the new troops which the Germans hurried up to defend the Menin Ridge. The Germans are desperately anxious to impress their people with the extent of their "victory" in Flanders, whereas they are resorting to an old trick. The mere handful of prisoners they have taken in recent fighting have been sent to a central prison camp, where they are interrogated for the benefit of the German public.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### MESOPOTAMIA VICTORY.

Thirteen Thousand Turkish Prisoners.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the British troops have taken prisoner thirteen thousand Turks in Mesopotamia.

Sons of the Captives.

London, October 2.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—Owing to the extent of the fighting area at Ramadi, it is at present impossible to give the complete captures, which include thirteen guns, twelve machine-guns, 600 wounded and 3,200 un wounded prisoners, of which 200 are officers. We have buried 200 Turks.

A Plain Upset.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspaper give prominence to the Mesopotamia victory, which, they point out, has upset the Germano-Turkish preparations for an attempt to recapture Bagdad.

### BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

A Tribute from America.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department's second official communiqué, in commenting on the immense strategic importance of the British thrust on the Menin Road and the futile German counter-attacks, says:—The superiority of the British over the enemy has been conclusively proved during the engagement of the past week. Furthermore, it shows that the fighting stamina of the Germans has deteriorated, not that the enemy did not display great skill and determination in his repeated counter-attacks." It finds that the outstanding feature of the fighting on the French front is the enormous wastage of German man-power.

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for War, is preparing to issue a weekly communiqué on the progress of the Navy's war preparations, also disclosing, officially, something of the work done by the American naval forces in European waters.

### THE RAID ON LONDON.

Ten Killed and Thirty-eight Injured.

London, October 2.

The Press Bureau says that in last night's air raid ten were killed and thirty-eight injured.

It is officially stated that all our pilots have landed safely during the last eight days' air raids.

### SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICANS.

A Pointed Warning by General Botha.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that at the opening of the South African Party Congress, the Chairman, Mr. Van Heerden, the Minister of Agriculture, dealing with the subject of industries, congratulated the country on its great progress and unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the war.

General Botha, in the course of an address, emphasised the fact that the war had been forced upon the Allies and that the only thing to do now was to fight to a finish. An inconclusive peace, he said, would only mean another and perhaps greater war in the future, which would constitute a serious menace to Africa. Let the peace, General Botha added, be one which will be beneficial to the whole world and enable every country to shape its future on a sound basis. Referring to the republican propaganda, General Botha pointed out that the people of South Africa lived under a Constitution which granted every kind of liberty. It now seemed, he said, as though the Nationalists wished to break down the Constitution which they themselves had helped to draft. The Nationalists, he asserted, were not in earnest, but only wished to gain a few votes. He was second to none in his love for the republican system, but he warned the propagandists that they were playing with fire. In conclusion, General Botha denied the rumours of coalition with the Unionists, maintaining that it would be dangerous to swap horses in the middle of a fast-racing stream and also dangerous to go in for new ventures when the main object should be to see the war brought to a successful issue.

Congress debated a reunion with the Nationalists and finally passed a resolution of preparedness to bring about a better understanding on the basis, first, of the maintenance of the Union Constitution, secondly the carrying out of obligations connected therewith, and thirdly the maintenance of South African Party principles. Both the mover and seconder of the resolution emphasised they could have nothing to do with the Nationalist Republican propaganda which would be fatal to any possibility of a reunion. The subsequent discussion disclosed the clear and emphatic repudiation of the Republican propaganda; an amended motion unanimously endorsing Mr. Merriman's anti-Republican resolution, was accepted at the last session of Parliament.

### MORE RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We advanced a mile in the Riga axis, in the Kronenberg-Spitali-Groendlaff sector.

### FIRE IN MUNITIONS FACTORY.

The Press Bureau announces that a serious fire and explosion have taken place in a munitions factory in the North of the city. There has been much damage to the factory. No details are yet reported, but a number of workers are injured.

### FOOD ECONOMY IN AMERICA.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says, that Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, appeals to the country to observe a three days' conservation week, from October 21 to 23, emphasising the demand upon the United States, and declaring:—"The Allies are our first line of defense. They must be fed, and feed will win the war." The movement includes a house-to-house survey of the 100 million families.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH AIRMEN'S LATEST ADVENTURE.

Aerodromes and Dock Gates Bombed.

London, October 2.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Sunday, bombed hangars at St. Denis Westrem, the aerodrome igniting. One fire was visible for thirty miles. We also bombed Zeebrugge dock-gates. We made another raid on St. Denis Westrem at noon on Monday. There were several direct hits, and we also ignited two sheds. The shed hit on Sunday appears to be completely gutted.

Fifteen Aeroplanes Reported Destroyed.

London, October 2.

A message from Amsterdam says it is reported that fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed in the Allied air raid on the St. Denis Westrem aerodrome on September 30.

What the Bombs Did.

London, October 2.

During the air raid on St. Denis Westrem a bomb made a big hole in the railway line. A troop train was bombed and derailed. There were a number of casualties.

A WISE DECISION.

London, October 2.

A notification in the Gazette prohibits the export of all articles to Scandinavia and the Netherlands, except printed matter.

### SWEDISH CABINET RESIGNS.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to remain at their posts for the present.

### TRouble IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says agitators at Tashkent, supported by two regiments, have declared their independence and rejected an ultimatum from the Government, which sent troops to suppress disorders. The Musulmans and Military Cadets at Tashkent are opposing the rebels. Cadets have occupied the fortress.

### A CALAIS DISASTER.

London, October 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a building has collapsed at Calais. Twenty persons have been killed.

### GERMAN AEROPLANES FOR HOLLAND.

London, October 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, according to the Handelsblad Germany is supplying twelve aeroplanes to the Dutch Army.

### BOMBS DROPPED ON DUTCH TOWN.

London, October 2.

A message from the Hague states that an aeroplane of unknown nationality dropped two bombs on Siccis, destroying two houses. There were no fatalities.

### U. S. LIBERTY LOAN AND WAR TAXES.

London, October 2.

A New York message says that the Liberty Loan has started auspiciously with two subscriptions of ten million dollars each, by the New York Life Insurance and the Kuhn Loeb Companies.

From Washington it is stated that a War Tax Bill, raising \$2,575,000,000 in taxes, has been adopted by the House of Representatives, without a roll-call. The Senate is expected to adopt it to-morrow. A further sum of \$50,000,000 has been extended to Britain, making a total thus far of \$1,240,000,000.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### LONDON AGAIN RAIDED.

The Whole Sky Alight.

London, October 2.

London experienced its sixth aerial raid last night. The firing stopped shortly after ten o'clock and generally the bombardment was not as continuous as on Sunday and Saturday. Still the firing was more frequent, but the barrage when it started seemed heavier. The whole sky was alight with sharp bursts and star shells, whilst sharp fragments whistled overhead. The first reports from the coast are that the bomb dropping was mostly on open fields.

Ten Bombs Dropped.

London, October 2.

It is officially estimated that ten bombs were dropped on London district last night. Several fell in waste ground and one near a hospital, breaking the windows. The raiders were plainly heard and some claim to have seen them. The sudden cheering at many points in north and south London was owing to the impression that some of the raiders had been brought down on open fields.

Four Groups of Raiders.

London, October 2.

It is officially announced that a group of aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast at 7 in the evening going in the direction of London. They were followed after a quarter of an hour by a second group. The first attack on London was from the north-east at 7.45. The majority of the raiders were turned back, but one or more penetrated the defences and bombed the south-western district. At 8.15 the second group attempted to cross the defences north-east and north of London, but were unsuccessful until shortly after 9, when a few passed over London. Bombs were again dropped in the south-western district. A third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast but did not penetrate far westward. They dropped bombs at various places. A fourth group crossed the Essex Coast and approached London about before 10, but did not penetrate beyond the north-eastern outskirts. When bombs were dropped Reports of the damage and casualties have not yet been received.

(Continued)

### TO-DAY.

R. H. K. Yacht Club—Annual meeting—6.30 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.</

## NOTICES

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1917.

### THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Since the overthrow of the Monarchist plot in China, very little has happened to bring that country into the limelight so far as its internal affairs are concerned. Ex-President Li has gone into obscurity, and his place has been taken by Feng Kuo-cheng, of whose activities, however, very little has been heard since his assumption of office. The burning questions of dispute which were convulsing Chinese political life immediately before the abortive attempt to reinstate the boy Emperor have likewise fallen into the background, and, so far as her internal political life goes, China has of late presented the appearance of a nation in a state of suspended animation, except so far as the Canton fiasco is concerned. Whether this calm presages well for the future it would be hard to say, for China always has been, and probably ever will be, a puzzle to Western observers.

Though on the surface, affairs may appear quiet and tranquil, there is never any knowing exactly what is transpiring beneath. For the moment, it is the South which gives the appearance of providing fresh trouble, for in addition to the revolt, a movement headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen—for that is what it amounts to—there is the unrest in Hunan, created by resentment at the appointment by the Central Government of a new Tuchun. Thus it comes about that there is much preparation for military operations, and we have the old familiar spectacle of one group of the Chinese Army arranging to meet in conflict with another. These are the incidents which almost make one despair of a sufficient unity ever being engendered to make China a strong and powerful nation, fully capable of controlling its own destinies. Incidentally, too, one may be pardoned for wondering upon what reasonable basis Dr. Sun's movement in Canton rests. We hear a lot of talk about the "illegal Cabinet" and the like, yet we see no disposition on the part of the Kuomintang upstarts to obey anyone else save their own good selves. Originally, too, the movement was conceived and directed against the concentration in military hands of power in Peking; yet we find Dr. Sun setting up his own "Military Government", under which he has assumed the high-sounding title of Generalissimo and taken to the wearing of a gorgeous military uniform such as he seems to think befits his own importance. At first, he had hopes of being able to draw into his net all the prominent politicians of Southern birth, but instead of gaining ground, his scheme has gradually fallen into disfavour, until to day he finds himself very largely isolated, with an order for his arrest issued by the central authority.

In the midst of all these under-currents we get the announcement that a National Council is being convened in Peking, for the purpose of drawing up a new Election Law, after which Parliament will be elected as soon as possible. This, it is hoped, will pacify the more moderate of the Southern leaders. As to that, we can only express the sincere hope that it will. The present is not the time for internal discord in China, when the one great need is that all parties shall pull together for the country's welfare. But we are afraid that the day is still far distant when anything like a general pacification will be witnessed in this distracted land. Chinese politicians have not yet learned to co-operate; group still distrusts group, and faction still sets itself against faction. Neither the arranging of new election laws nor the summoning of a thousand Parliaments will alter these facts. But until the lesson of co-ordinated, self-sacrificing effort is taken to heart, there will always be a danger of fresh commotion breaking out. Will China ever realize that truth? Upon the answer to that question depends the future of the nation.

### What About Russia?

We have heard a little during the past few days of Russia that the little that is sent to-day is exceedingly welcome, and all the more welcome because it indicates that on the Riga front, at any rate, the Russian Army seems still to be sound and reliable. No news is generally believed to be good news, but to most people, we are inclined to think, it would be much more satisfactory if we heard news from the other Russian fronts similar to that which we still continue to hear from the front in the vicinity of Riga, which for the time being—and owing entirely to the general upheaval in Russia—is at present in the hands of the Germans. On the fall of this important city, the enemy loudly boasted that it was but the preliminary step towards the capture of Petrograd. That was quite some little time ago now, and the Russian capital seems to be—in fact, is—more safe from an enemy attack than it then was. The reason for this is not far to seek, as it is to be found almost wholly in the splendid stand which the Russian Army on the Riga front has been making ever since Petrograd was seriously threatened.

### Russia Sound at Heart.

This bears out the opinion recently expressed by a distinguished American journalist, who stated that when once—and perhaps not until then—the Russians were threatened in a vital spot by the enemy they would pull themselves together, throw aside their Utopian theories of Anarchoism and fanciful ideas of fraternising with the enemy, thus proving themselves capable of maintaining their national integrity and of ejecting the enemy. Gradually, it is dawning upon the Russians, that even more important and much better than the overthrowing of a tyrannous Oligarchy and the setting up of a Republic in an outbreak of enthusiasm is the readiness and the ability to preserve the State in such a crisis as it is now confronted with. We are also among those who believe in the soundness of the Russian nation, and of their ability to rise superior to the ordeal through which it is passing. Already in the splendid news from the Riga front they are giving proof of this. In one of the latest telegrams to hand it is shown that not only are the Russians holding their own but that they are actually making substantial progress. In the sector known as that of Kronsberg-Spitza and Groundell, in the vicinity of Riga, the Russian Army has advanced a mile. This is the news that causes us and all who believe in Russia to feel hopeful regarding the future, and we do not doubt that once our great Ally regains his equilibrium, after the exciting shocks of the Revolution, he will even more effectively than at present deal with the enemy.

**London's Lot.**  
London is indeed coming in for its share of aerial raids, the new over-night showing that enemy machines appeared over the Metropolis on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights. This fresh outburst of Hessian savagery is most probably the direct result of the recent British successes in Flanders, and while we all know that these visits have no real military value, we can sympathise with innocent, peaceable civilians whose lives are constantly being jeopardised by German airmen. The Hot know no limits when he makes war, and one's blood boils to think that he is permitted to raid London at will and yet be spared from a taste of his own medicine. France has no qualms of conscience on the question of reprisals, as yesterday and to-day's telegrams show. When shall we have the common-sense to follow suit? Meantime, it is comforting to note that our naval airmen are indulging in far more fruitless raids on the enemy's submarine headquarters in Belgium. That is legitimate warfare and will do more to win the war than a thousand raids on London.

**Defendants Argue in Court.**  
When Inspector Wilden told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when the ship's carpenter and third engineer of the river steamer Kwong-ki, were charged with possessing ten taels of opium, that the paneling of their cabin—just behind the bunks—was discovered to be fitted with small compartments for the purposes of smuggling. They were taking the opium to Canton. The first defendant frankly admitted that he was trying to get the opium through but pleaded "We only get a small commission." The second man denied all knowledge or collusion, whereupon the defendants had a heated argument in the dock. His Worship disengaged the second man, and on the first he imposed a fine of \$750 or four months' hard labour.

### For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of novels for the troops from Mr. W. J. van Wagendouw.

### DAY BY DAY.

IN ORDER TO TEACH MEN HOW TO BE SATISFIED, IT IS NECESSARY FULLY TO UNDERSTAND THE ART AND JOY OF HUMBLE LIFE.—Russia.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the anniversary of Belgium's Independence (1830).

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2. 10.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Pupils' Bellies' Girls' School, \$10.

Motor Car Accident.  
The police report that a Chinese boy, aged seven years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries received through being knocked down in Queen's Road East by motor car No. 29.

Police Coolie Robbed.

A coolie, employed at the Central Police Station, was sent down to the town a few days ago to buy stores, and as he was going into a medicine shop in Queen's Road, \$8 was stolen from his pocket. He arrested a man behind him, and before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, told his story against the defendant. The accused, an obvious opium fiend, denied the theft. Defendant was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

Offered a Bribe.

A marine hawker of Kowloon, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with offering a bribe of thirty cents to a lakung. He was first arrested for having no licence and on his way to the station he offered the money to be liberated. Inspector Gordon stated that the marine hawkers in Kowloon were becoming a nuisance by their cries. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, or one month's hard labour.

A Nice Distinction.

A Chinese, who had been shopping in Sincere's this morning, was leaving, when a pickpocket jostled against him and stole \$8 in notes from his pocket. The thief ran away but was caught in Wing Oi Street with the money in his possession. When brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, he said "I did not snatch it, but picked it out of his pocket." Inspector Kent proved a previous conviction for a similar offence, and his Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

No Duty Paid.

When a Japanese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing three barrels of sakura beer without paying duty, he made the defence that the agents for the beer had given them some beer to drink on board ship, but as he was coming ashore for the night he thought he would bring it with him to drink. Inspector Siu stated that the man was found coming ashore off a sampan. The duty payable would have been about 25 cents. He thought the man's story was a correct one. A fine of \$10 was imposed, and the beer ordered to be confiscated.

Defendants Argue in Court.

When Inspector Wilden told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when the ship's carpenter and third engineer of the river steamer Kwong-ki, were charged with possessing ten taels of opium, that the paneling of their cabin—just behind the bunks—was discovered to be fitted with small compartments for the purposes of smuggling. They were taking the opium to Canton. The first defendant frankly admitted that he was trying to get the opium through but pleaded "We only get a small commission." The second man denied all knowledge or collusion, whereupon the defendants had a heated argument in the dock. His Worship disengaged the second man, and on the first he imposed a fine of \$750 or four months' hard labour.

### WAR LETTERS.

A Hongkong Man on Active Service.

From Inspector William Hill, of the Sanitary Department, who recently went Home for war service, we have received two letters. In the first of these he says:—

"Somewhere, Aug. 15, 1917.

"Dear Sir,—Arrived in England quite safe. Was there only three weeks, and am now on my way to—But I mustn't tell you; or ever won't allow. Have been all through France and Italy and seen many things. Have had a good tour since leaving Hongkong. Not seen any of the other boys since I joined up, except Inspector D. Davis, whom I saw at Charing Cross and also at Blackpool. He has joined the R. A. M. Corp., in which Corp. I also am serving. I left Inspectors Old and Kelly in London, and Inspector Thompson left the boat at Marseilles, bound for England overland.

"We are now on active service and rousing it in good style.

"Those who have never been through it have not the slightest conception of what it is like to be in an Army at war. The Army of peace-time and the Army of war-time bear no comparison.

"We are getting good food and plenty of it, but of course we don't get feather beds.

"It is pretty hot where I am now; just suit me, but those who have been used to England all their life are beginning to feel it.

"As soon as I reach the end of this journey I will write you many things. Am keeping a diary of daily happenings, which will no doubt prove interesting reading.

"I often think of the easy chair in Hongkong, and how we several times fought out the war from behind a good cheeroot. How vastly different it all is in reality!

"Glad to say am in good health and spirits, and I intend to do my bit with good heart. If you can find room for these few lines in your paper, I would like,

through the medium of the same,

to take this opportunity of sending greetings to all in Hongkong,

and wish them the best of luck.

I hope some more will come along and help us."

In his second letter Inspector Hill, writing from the 47th Stationary Hospital, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, says:—

"Once again I have successfully dodged the Kaiser's "Tin Fish" and am safe on land some thousands of miles from England and (and Hongkong). Where I am I dare not say, but there is sand, eternal sand, and sea, and sky.

And everything is white where

the sand lays, or where the sand drifts.

And the sky is blue; oh,

so blue—a great deep, wonderful impenetrable blue, such a contrast to the eternal sand. And the restless, murmuring sea, of blue

and of green mixed, a dark, blue,

and a dark green, and a mystic meeting of sea and sky in the distance.

The East is here; it can be felt,

it lives; it permeates every pulsating nerve, it thrills. You can touch it, can feel it, can reach out to it.

Soft is the breeze and soft its kiss, gently soothing to peaceful sleep. And in the midst of all

a harsh note, like a jingling crash of broken bells of brass.

The eternal khaki, the tramp,

tramp of feet, the bugle call, the sharp, short word of command.

Harsh? Yes: the world is at war.

Many people would like to know who the gentleman was that turned up for a recent

Volunteer Reserve Parade dressed in regulation uniform except for

a pair of dancing pumps. To say the least, it did look a little strange to see his puissant

frame finishing so abruptly, leaving exposed

a pair of ankles.

It would also be interesting to

know who the lady was who

screeched so frantically when the

lights went out at the Helena

May Institute concert, during the

interval for refreshments, and

why so many damsels showed

unmistakable signs of embarrassment

when light suddenly shone

again.

U. S. Naval Construction.

Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a recent address to the cadets at the

Annapolis Naval Academy, said that including the estimate under

of "The Miss Isabella Campbell Collection," Miss Campbell also

directed that the Baseburn group

of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell

be given for life to one

of the beneficiaries under his

will, with reverent to the Or-

phanage, for inclusion in the

collection.

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

#### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Mothers and Children" gravely states a contemporary's headline. But what we should like to know is where "poor sinner" comes in.</p

**"THE FANTASTICS."**

Above we give a group picture of "The Fantastics," a clever and versatile company of novelty entertainers which is to open a season at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday next. This morning Miss Madeline Clarke, the advance representative of the Company, gave us a call and had much to say of the all-round ability of this little party, which has been got together in Australia by Mr. Frederic Shipman, and is now playing at Manila; the first engagement it has fulfilled. The company contains high-class English, American and Australian artists, and is headed by Miss Billie Seaton, a noted American comedienne, who has a very fine reputation. It is particularly strong in musical ability and dancing acts, while humour is an essential element of its repertoire. Later, we hope to give some further details of the personnel of the company. It is due to arrive here on Monday from Manila, where a great success has been scored, and to open the following night. Booking begins on Monday at Messrs. Moutrie's.

**SHANGHAI'S FUTURE.****Is it Threatened?**

Shanghai is now threatened from another quarter, says *Millard's Review*. Only a few weeks ago we printed an article explaining how the Japanese steamship companies were planning to make Kobe the centre of the shipping business for China, the cargo from and to Shanghai and other Chinese ports to be transhipped at that port instead of being carried direct. About the same time an article was published in the newspapers at Macao outlining a plan to make Manila the centre of America's carrying trade for the Far East. It would seem that it is the plan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to put on a number of small vessels of about 2,000 tons each, to run out of Manila to Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and other Far Eastern ports, the cargo being brought direct from America to Manila for transhipment there to its eventual destination. The idea would be to leave the Japanese cargo business almost entirely in Japanese hands, the Pacific Mail steamers only calling at Japanese ports to cater for the passenger traffic.

From time to time during the past half century there have been prophecies and plans regarding the future of Shanghai. Several decades ago Sir Robert Hart, the eminent organizer of the Chinese Customs Service—who was usually right about most things—gave his views on—expressed the opinion that Shanghai at that time had reached its zenith and that Chin-Kiang, some distance up the Yangtze river, was its logical successor. The fact as developed, however, is that Shanghai at that time, compared with what it is at present, was a mere village; and today the visitor from abroad sees spread before him a city with well over a million inhabitants, with every modern improvement (except a sanitary sewerage system, which is badly needed). As an instance of Shanghai, up-to-date as it may be mentioned that this Settlement was equipped with steam-and-motor-propelled fire engines before New York City had them. Whether with both Kobe and Manila after its scalp, Shanghai is at least "up against it" remains to be seen. Looking at the matter causally there does seem to be something wonderful about the fact that Shanghai, with extremely heavy tonnage dues, should have grown as it has. There would seem to be an anomaly about the fact that cargo should be brought up from the shores of the Pacific through a muddy, continually shifting, narrow, treacherous little channel for a distance

**THE MONEY MARKET.****Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.**

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated August 9, state:—

**Silver.**

The price rose 1*l*. to 4*l*. on August 3rd, and silver remaining at that figure next day, rose by substantial fractions at a time to 48 1/16*l*. This figure is a fresh record since January 1892.

The market has been furnished for supplies, although demand cannot be described by any means on a large scale.

**In lakhs of rupees.**

July 15, July 22, July 31.

Notes in Circulation ... 9518 9718 9931

Reserve in silver coin and bullion 2219 2431 2038

Gold coin and bullion in India ... 711 698 703

Gold in England ... 442 442 442

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,400 bars, the same as reported last week.

The stock in Shanghai on August 4th, 1917 consisted of about 21,350,000 ounces in silver and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,600,000 ounces in silver and 15,500,000 dollars on July 28th 1917.

Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco to China. Quotations for bar silver p.c.z. std.

Aug. 3. 41 cash; Aug. 4. 41 cash; Aug. 5. 41 1/2 cash; Aug. 8. 41 7/8 cash; Aug. 9. 42 1/16 cash.

Average, 41.487.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bauk Rate 5 per cent.

Bar gold p.c.z. std. 77/9.

This quotation to-day for cash delivery in 1/7/16 above that fixed a week ago.

of about twelve miles, and then the greater part of the cargo destined to make the same trip back again on its way to other parts of China. By all the rules of logic, Woosung, right on the shores of the sea, is the place where the commercial city should be located. But it is not, and there are a number of reasons why such is the case.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

**WAR BONDS DRAWING.**

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—The question of War Bonds Drawing, as put forward by the Rev. J. K. Macnachie, is extremely misleading.

It is perfectly useless to quote Isaiah. The good old Prophet condemning idolatry has nothing to do with the present case. To "prepare a table for Fortune" does not convey at all the idea of any lottery. The custom was, in Egypt, on the last day of the year, to dress a table full of food of every description and then to offer up libations to the Goddess of Fortune in acknowledgement of the prosperity of the year just ended and wishing fertility for the new year to come. This was an old superstitious tradition which Isaiah describes as consisting of preparing a table for Fortune and in filling up mingled wine unto Destiny. The Israelites abhorred that idolatrous worship, and, for that monstrous evil, were destined to slaughter.

The Rev. Mr. Macnachie is creating a terrible confusion when he is mixing Religion with War Bonds Drawing, amusement with sin, charity with imprudent and unwise gambling.

Would it be too much to invite Mr. Macnachie to study the simple question of the morality of human acts? Many a thing demanded by a Government is not a sin, and many legal restrictions have no moral fault attached to their transgression in itself, but are simply Government measures to which we have to submit not *sub ipsa*, but only *sub pena*.

There is no Divine Law forbidding lotteries as such, and lotteries are therefore permitted if the end for which they are made is good, if the motive is honest. That is the theological side of the question.

The legal side of the question rests on the possibility and power of the Governor of Hongkong to alter a Government law. In many countries, lotteries are forbidden, but exception is made for charitable purposes or public utility, and, in the case of the War Fund, we say that the question of conscience is out of place. Our brothers are not only allowed, but are ordered, to fight, and they give willingly their blood for the country; so we may be well allowed to give a few dollars in the form of a lottery to help them and alleviate their privations and suffering.

Where we all agree is on the practical fact that no man can reasonably gamble beyond his own private means. But the abuse ought not to imply the condemnation of the use.

I sincerely believe that this is the way in which we should regard the question of the War Bonds Drawing.

Yours etc.,  
AN ADMIRER OF REV.  
MACNACHIE.  
Hongkong, October 3, 1917.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

Three New Bills at  
To-morrow's Meeting.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, the Orders of the Day being:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases.

Third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Distillers Control Com-

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assures perfect sit  
and fit, as well as  
healthful ease and  
comfort.

STOCKED BY  
TAK CHEONG

**U.S. CONSCRIPTION.****DOLLARDIRECTORY**

NOW ON SALE  
"YOU'RE IN IT."

Washington, August 25.—President Wilson has written to the Secretary for War, Mr. Baker, expressing a view that the drafting of married men who are heads of families should be carefully examined, to avoid it, if possible, and expressing the view that single men should be taken where it is possible.

As the President is empowered

by the Draft law to make the regulations under which it will be carried out, the effect of his letter to Mr. Baker is to throw his influence toward a more liberal policy for exemption of married men than heretofore has been pursued by the Provost Marshal-General's office.

The President's view is in

conflict with the interpretation

now placed on the law by Army officers.

They contend that, as

history of the law shows that

Congress voted down amendment

to exempt married men, there is

no legal authority for exempting them, except on the grounds of dependency.

The President's letter probably

will be made public by Mr. Baker.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



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	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
IDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cepe Town, Madeira...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo	MON., 8th Oct. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	SATUR., 20th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	MON., 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Katori Maru Capt. Kon.	WED., 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	THURSDAY, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	SATUR., 26th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai	THURSDAY, 25th Oct. at 11 a.m.

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TEIYO MARU	22,00	25th Oct.	
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## NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT:  
1a, Chater Road.

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## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.  
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
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Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Eisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.  
Apply to:-  
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## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., &amp; CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

THURSDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,551.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sunday, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 2.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the said Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAJNAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569/Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAM and SANJU. These vessels have double cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 79

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

After the Fighting.

London, October 2.

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## UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER.

## A Chinese Printer Convicted.

The case was proceeded with before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, in which the editor and printer of the Chinese *Daily Free*, the *Chung Ngai San Po*, were charged with printing and publishing the newspaper without being registered and also with failing to have deposited a bond.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the defendants were represented by Mr. E. Davidson.

It appeared that the printer acquired a lease of the paper from the original lessee in July last but failed to notify the Registrar of the change or to renew the bond which had to be deposited. The amount of the bond deposited should have been \$1,200.

Legal argument took place as to who was the publisher, and his Worship eventually came to the conclusion that the printer was discharging the editor.

Mr. Longinotto stated that the registration had not even yet taken place and every day the paper was published an offence was being committed.

His Worship decided to convict, but postponed his decision until Thursday next in order to give the defendant time to comply with the law.

Capt. Holland.

Captain Holland, of Tientsin, is reported as having been seriously wounded. It is reported that he was shot through both legs, and it is doubtful whether he will ever recover the complete use of them.

## AQUATICS.

More Events at the V.R.C.

There were some interesting swimming events at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening, when four most interesting items were decided, including the final of the 220 yards' handicap and the 100 yards' ladies' championship.

At the sports proper last week, Lyon and Chao came in dead heat in the former event, and yesterday, after a keen struggle, in which Chao showed up well at the start, Lyon secured the verdict with a length to spare. Mrs. Hall was an easy winner in the ladies' championship. The team race proved a most exciting item, while in the water polo match between the V.R.C. and the R.G.A. the former had the better of matters all through, leading by two goals to nil at half-time and adding two more, without response by the gunners, before the final whistle sounded.

At the close, the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, U.M.G., presented the prizes in the Gymnasium, Rosalia.

Final 220 yards' Championship of the Colony.—1, D. Lyon (31.1/5 seconds); 2, C. Chao (34 seconds).

100 Yards Ladies' Championship—1, Mrs. Hall (1 min. 53.2/8 sec.); 2, Mrs. Sears (2 min. 3 1/5 sec.).

Team race.—1, C. Chao's Team (128 1/4 sec.); 2, Watson's Team (129 sec.).

Water Polo Match.—V.R.C. 4 goals; R.G.A. 1 all.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

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## FOREIGN FIRMS.

## Some Ridiculous Chinese Names.

Much fun has been indulged in at the expense of those Chinese who put up signs in English for the benefit of those who know no Chinese. Though their native names are always sensible, sometimes poetic, and never crude, their descriptions of business, in the English language, are ludicrous in the extreme. But such errors are excusable, when we remember that the sign-writer and shop-owners have never been outside their native land, and have had no opportunity of acquiring English among English-speaking peoples. It is a wonder that they have picked up so much, and that they have acquired such useful scraps, and ends, at all. Chinese who have emigrated, and others who had local training, display a remarkable aptitude for mastering other languages than their own, and they use them with great facility and accuracy.

What of foreigners in Shanghai? They have an advantage over Chinese who have never been outside the confines of their own land, insomuch as they hear the Chinese language spoken daily, and have every chance of avoiding similar pitfalls to those into which Chinese stumble who have never been in England or America. How few foreigners here know Chinese, and yet many indulge in sneers at Chinese who attempt English. How many of them are able to understand their own servants, or assistants who speak Chinese only? They prefer the vicious lingua known as pidgin English. Some have a bowing acquaintance with a few words, such as man man, which they think means "to stop" whereas it means "go slowly."

I remember an irate Briton swearing at a rickshaw coolie, and, fearing something worse, I offered my services as interpreter, and John Bull raved, because "this d—d fool does not speak a word of English." I explained to the coolie what His Excellency had said, and the reply was quite apposite, "But is not this China?"

Just imagine a Chinaman behaving with such vulgarity in London, and complaining of a London cabby that the "d—d fool did not speak Chinese."

What would the cabby not have said!

Take the foreign shop-signs or names of firms in Shanghai. Are they any better than those of the Chinese that have given cause for so much fun? Assuredly not. The names of Chinese and Japanese firms are in the very best style and taste. Further, the English used by Chinese conveys an idea of the nature of the business carried on, in spite of its faulty nature. But I defy any Chinaman ever to discover the meaning of a large number of signs so proudly displayed by many foreign firms in Shanghai. Notably are many of them utterly devoid of sense or meaning, but some are grotesque and silly in the extreme. Being in China one would have expected such crudities and absurdities to be easily avoided.

Some foreign firms have adopted the Chinese custom, viz., without any regard for the names of individuals concerned in the business, they have adopted "hong names" which have a meaning, often of a very beautiful nature, and never misleading, but these are too few.

The Chinese have a proverb which says that "the two-busiest men are Mr. Profit and Mr. Ambition." It is remarkable that among the names transliterated by so many foreign firms in Shanghai the character for "Untold profit" appears in innumerable instances. Take the following out of a much larger list, as examples, and remember, they are names of foreign firms as they describe themselves in Chinese: "One hundred profits," "Child profits," "We control profits," "We make profit out of gossia," "Profits are coming," "We plan to make profits," "Our profits are good-looking." It is natural that firms here should aim at making profit, for is not that the main object of their business, but to decline to all and sundry so indignantly this to be their aim is peculiar to Chinese.

Thus many a firm calling itself in English, "Moser, Virtuous Profit," or "Profit-making Company," etc., etc., etc., and "Company" — yet we have

In other cases the combinations of characters mean the most absurd nonsense. One man calls himself "Love womb, Mongol, and child," — what on earth does he mean? Another has adopted the firm name of "We are a hundred presidents," and this is not from any of the small American states. Another is quite unconscious of the humor displayed by its long name of "Ah, honey, intelligent, receive." One says it is "Waves of the sea that make waves" whilst we have further, "We love ceremony," "Fly away" (this is not a garage company), "Thoughts nourished by sand," "We worship ears" and a kind red one calls itself "One hundred ears!"

One of the least complimentary is "We are universally stupid," but since it is self-inflicted, we do not complain. "Mrs. Helmet and peace" — this is not a lady: "Eagle winning," "Mueller nourishment;" "Our tools are virtue and plume;" "We wren together." An instinct which should have known better called itself "Laughing Buddha," and still another calls itself "The old laughing one," presumably at the profits it makes. "The old servant, summer;" "The clothes box is at the door;" "The great stag;" "Handsome in due time" — not a hairdresser: "We benefit China" — this is good news for the staff sold in soap. Then we have "Heavenly horse," "Horse and the Sea," "Horse teaches here," "Horse is boss here," "Or, 'Mr. South Gate';" "Eight palms of profits" — there must be several members of the firm: "I finished my father's profits," etc., appeals for more for himself: "Life is a bubble" — quite worthy of Tennyson: "Quæquaque pen" — not an editor, this "Palm, hemp, pills" — not doctors: "We hold virtue like clothes" — to be changed at will we suppose.

The pity of it is that the firms who have adopted such names are quite oblivious of the worth they cause to all Chinese, and of the contempt with which they are regarded by educated Chinese.

How come they to adopt such ludicrous and senseless names? Ask "Number One Boy or the compadre." And now we all desire to capture trade in China. Does anyone in his senses think that such names as I have quoted, and there are dozens more equally absurd, can give any adequate idea to the Chinaman of the nature of the business carried on, or gain any respect for firms which are so lost to a true appreciation of Chinese learning and custom as to tarnish themselves in this fashion? No wonder the Chinese laugh! And rightly so. And before "We sweep the mud from before our neighbour's houses, let us first sweep clean our own gates" as the Chinese proverb has it. "Then we shall not have a lawyer dubbing himself 'The Holy Classic' or of another saying that it is 'All kingdoms foreign guns striking target company' or a certain light-giving company calling itself, 'The spontaneous light house,' which it is not, or a broker saying that he is 'A bill of exchange like an arm of the sea,' or a jeweller calling himself 'A crow that is a scholar.' And so forth, ad. inf.—From The Eastern Grid.

The pity of it is that the firms who have adopted such names are quite oblivious of the worth they cause to all Chinese, and of the contempt with which they are regarded by educated Chinese.

Defendant said the boy was playing in the road. He (defendant) sounded his horn.

Mr. A. Lane, Superintendent of the First Brigade said he thought defendant was the man whom he passed on July 22 as a motor car driver.

The mother of the deceased gave evidence of the accident.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks	b.	\$10.00
Indos (Def.)	n.	903
Sugars	a.	582
Longrate	b.	112
Wharves	b.	382
Kowloon Dock	m.	8115
Shai Dorke	b. & m.	712
West Points	m.	485
Ewos	b.	1155
Kang Yik	b.	T 147
Dilly Farm	b. & m.	321
Green Islands	b.	37.10
Electricity	b.	542
Waterbott	m.	\$13

## MOTOR FATALITY.

## A Charge of Manslaughter.

A Chinese chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage Company, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, with the manslaughter of an eight-year-old boy, who was knocked down at West Point, on Saturday and killed almost instantaneously.

Dr. Macfarlane stated that he examined deceased. The left leg was broken and the base of the skull fractured. The wheel of a motor car passing over the leg broke it, but he could not say if a wheel had caused the fracture. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

Sergeant Moore said that when he was called to the scene of the accident the child was lying dead in its mother's arms. There was a pool of blood on the ground where the woman was sitting down, and there was another in the centre of the tramline. Witness sent them to No. 7 Police Station. Motor Car No. 28 was pointed out to him where it was standing some little distance away, on the left side of the road. There was no one in the car which had lights attached. The vehicle was taken away by another driver shortly afterwards.

Defendant said the boy was playing in the road. He (defendant) sounded his horn.

Mr. A. Lane, Superintendent of the First Brigade said he thought defendant was the man whom he passed on July 22 as a motor car driver.

The mother of the deceased gave evidence of the accident.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Triumph of Modest Power.  
Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable to reflect upon at the third anniversary of the war than the whole position as regards finance, wrote the city correspondent of the Times on the anniversary of the declaration of war. Whatever else may have been taught us by the past three years, it has definitely been shown that such a war was not made "impossible" by financial considerations, as the Russian economist M. Bloch, followed later by Mr. M. Norman Angell and others, had previously contended. On the contrary, the more practical view that war-making would never be prevented merely by want of money or by the staggering cost has been abundantly justified. Yet in one respect undoubtedly the facts have shown how correct the assumption was that the theory that money difficulties must exclude the idea of a prolonged war of this magnitude, even though the conclusion itself was wrong. For on the financial side the events of these three years of war, and the continued outpouring of money that has been demanded, have passed all the limits that would previously have been regarded as credible. Even soon after the war started, it is safe to say that no competent economist or financier would have admitted to himself it was possible that at the end of three years Great Britain would be successfully financing it at the rate of expenditure now actually reached. Yet the world has learnt to think in hundreds and thousands of millions where formerly it only thought in millions and tens of millions. One thing, at any rate, may be said with perfect confidence. In spite of all the natural anxieties that may afflict those who, looking to a considerable prolongation of the war, see how even greater increases of expenditure are to be met and still greater increases of debt eventually liquidated, the financial power of Britain, both absolutely and relatively, has never been more triumphantly demonstrated than in its position at the end of three years of war. Alone among the belligerents it is paying for a large proportion of the cost of the war out of an enormously increased tax revenue. Huge as is the absolute increase of our National Debt, its service in interest is simply covered by the increase in revenue, while, in proportion to the national wealth, its total amount is still very far short of what the National Debt was in 1917, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, proportionately to the national wealth a hundred years ago. It is at least reasonable to suppose that, in the long years to come, we and our children, and if necessary, our grandchildren, will be able to shoulder this burden no less successfully than the generations after 1815 in the case of the debt contracted during the preceding 22 years of war. What is our actual position to-day? Votes of Credit have been exhausted to an amount of 4,840 millions in these three years. If we add to this our expenditure outside Votes of Credit, we may put the total national expenditure during the three years from August 4, 1914, to August 4, 1917, at approximately 5,150 millions. Towards this we have provided about 1,250 millions out of revenue, and about 3,000 millions by an increase of our National Debt. But this latter figure has been artificially swelled by our having lent no less than 1,171 millions to our Allies and Dominions; this is not our own expenditure, and in the main may be regarded as investment. There is certainly justification at this moment for taking it as part of the debt on which we shall have to find the interest after the war, and we are entitled at present to put it in a separate account. If we do, the real addition to our debt is only about 2,730 millions, making it present total amount about 3,380 millions, as against 650 millions before the war started. Germany's debt to-day is more like 5,000 millions. She is spending now at a rate of over £100,000 a day, and we are actually spending rather less than that on our own service, ordinary and extraordinary, if we exclude (as we) the necessity for making the

## figure given for Germany excludes any financing of the Allies. The is still some misconception on this point, but Mr. Bonar Law's recent figures are quite clear. So far during the present financial year our irreducible expenditure excluding advances to our Allies and Dominions, has averaged about £6,500,000 a day, and our daily expenditure outside Votes of Credit would increase this to about £5,300,000 a day. Our actual expenditure, including loans to the Allies, has, however, been at a rate of about seven millions a day since April 1 last. The most striking proof of our ability to meet this expenditure, including the service of the loans we have had to raise, has been the increase in our revenue since the war began. Before the war our Budgets were balanced at about 200 millions for revenue and expenditures. In the current year a revenue of 638 millions had been budgeted over the preceding year. But already, in these earlier months of the year, there is an increase of 61 millions in the revenue as compared with the same period last year, so that the probability is that the estimate will be considerably exceeded and that the receipts may be between 650 and 700 million. And how about British credit—that impulsive force which has been this foundation of all our financial success in the past? After three years of war we may feel securely that it is even more firmly rooted than in all our history. This single factor, we believe, is destined in the future to play the most potent part in the recovery from the destructive effects of the war itself. Alone of the European belligerents we have remained on a gold basis in spite of all the difficulties of an unprecedented drain of money and the necessity for making the

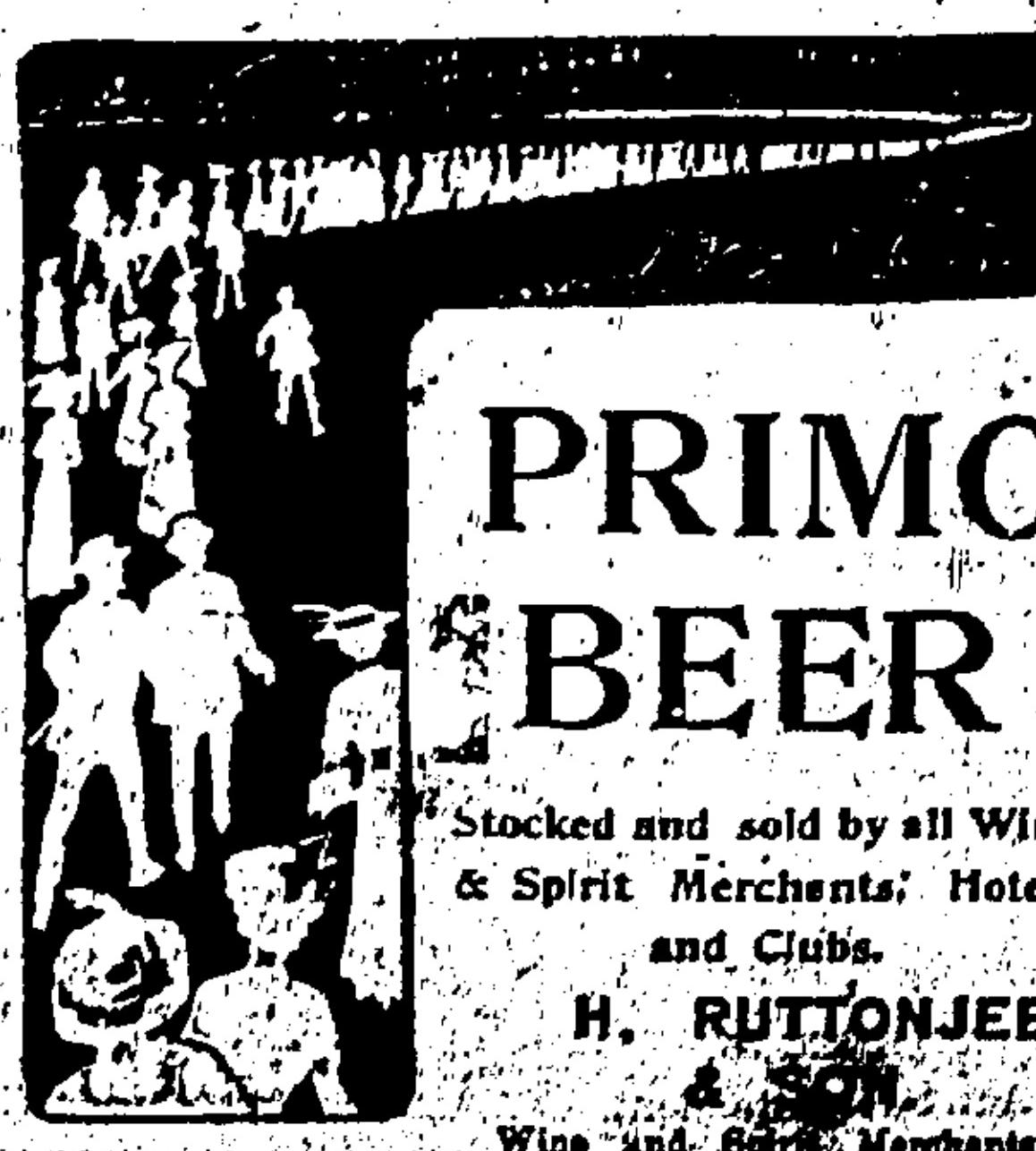
## THE WORLD'S BREAD.

There would be plenty of work for everybody after the war, said Mr. Sidney Webb in an address delivered at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Summer Meeting recently. There was going to be a world shortage in raw material, and the country would have to wake up and produce. There must be no cancellation of war bonds, which were given not for the duration of hostilities, but to meet high prices arising from them. There would be an insurrection if wages were reduced. Famine would probably take place, and all the nations must agree that there must be an equitable distribution of their exportable surpluses to those other countries needing them. There must be no priority either in class or country. It must be a case of nobody having cake till everybody had bread.

## VISITING

## PRIMO BEER

Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.  
H. RUTTONEE & SON  
Wine and Spirit Merchant.



## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. &amp; S. Banks sa. \$600

Cantons n. 2320

North Chinas n. 110

Unions s. 3770

Yangtze s. ex 73 119

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. 8130

H. K. Fires b. 2320

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. x. d. 73

Steamboats sa. 817

Indos (Def.) sa. 835 &amp; 94

Indos (Pref.) n. 835

Shells n. 1076

Ferries s. 829

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. 885

Maiabons s. 839

MINING.

Kaikans b. 40-

Langkats n. t. 14

Raubs s. 8250

Tronoks n. 28-

Urais s. 32-

Oriental Cons. b. 28-

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODDOWNS, &amp;c.

H. K. Wharves sa. 882 &amp; 83

Kowloon Docks n. 8115

Shai Docks b. t. 72

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. 883

H. K. Hotels s. 884

Land Invest. n. 888

H'phreys Est. s. 85

K'loon Lands s. 833

Shai Lands b. t. 74

West Points s. 885

Reclamations n. 8115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 169

Kung Yiks b. t. 143/4

Shai Cottons b. x. d. 114

Yangtszeopos b. t. 515

Orionals n. t. 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. 86;

China Light &amp; P. s. 1450

Providents s. 871/2

Dairy Farms b. 821

Green Islands sa. 8725

H. K. Electrics b. 848

H. K. Ice Co. n. 8149

Ropes n. 826

Steel Foundries n. 810

Trams, Low Level sa. 86

Trams, Peak old s. 881

Trams, Peak new s. cts. 90

Laundries b. 83

U. Waterboats s. 813

Watsons s. 86

Wm. Powellis s. 8650

Morning Posts n. 829

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY OCTOBER 2, 1917.

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T ..... 2/104

Demand ..... 2/115

30 d. .... 2/102

60 d. .... 2/103

4 m/s. .... 2/11

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 12336

T/T Japan 13578

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India/... Nom.

T/T San Francisco 1 co &amp; New York 6816

T/T Java 134

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.98

Demand, Paris 3.934

SELLING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/113/4

4 m/s. D/E 2/113/6

6 m/s. L/C 3/14

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; Melbourne 3/14

30 d/s. Francaise &amp; New York 6934

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4.15

6 m/s. France 4.20

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 6856

T/T Bombay —

Demand, Bombay ... Nom.

T/T Calcutta —

Demand, Calcutta ... Nom.

Demand, Manila ... 137

Demand, Singapore 12236

On Haiphong 434/2 prem.

On Saigon 41/2 prem.

On Bangkok 53/4

Sovereign 6.85 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.42

Bar Silver, per oz. 47/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/113/4

4 m/s. D/E 2/113/6

6 m/s. L/C 3/14

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; Melbourne 3/14

30 d/s. Francaise &amp; New York 6934

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4.15

6 m/s. France 4.20

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 6856

T/T Bombay —

Demand, Bombay ... Nom.

T/T Calcutta —

Demand, Calcutta ... Nom.

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On Haiphong 434/2 prem.

On Saigon 41/2 prem.

On Bangkok 53/4

Sovereign 6.85 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.42

Bar Silver, per oz. 47/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 cent pieces 14% dis.

Chinese, 10 cent pieces 12% dis.

Hong Kong 20 cent pieces 10% dis.

Hong Kong 10 cent pieces 8% dis.

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN.

Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE ET DE CHINE.

## BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTS

## SMOKERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Always Select

The

GARRICK  
SMOKING  
TOBACCO

Invigorating  
to  
the  
Nerves.



Does  
not  
burn  
or  
irritate  
the throat.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street;

500 Reams Paper.

Terms.—Cash.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1917.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable House Hold Furniture

comprising:—  
Oak hatstand w/ bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, black-wood tables, teapots, flowers stands and stools, writing tables, teak chiffonier, pictures, lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dinning table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electric plate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, dressing-tables, washstands, box couch, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Fowling Piece in fine condition

1 Billiard dining table.

On view from Friday the 5th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms.—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CABS  
1917 Overland Towing Cars,  
6.5 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street.

18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagors  
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH  
have received instructions to sell  
by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 10th day of October, 1917.

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,  
Ice House Street, Victoria,  
Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February 1912. Annual Crown rent \$76.00—100,110 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES  
& MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,  
Ice House Street,  
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers,  
Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG POLICE  
RESERVE.

Promenade Concert Season 1917.  
The Second Concert will be held in the Botanical Garden

ON

SATURDAY, 6th October,  
at 9 p.m.

Vocalists

Miss Edna Cooper Mr. H. E. Muriel  
Miss Gordon Mr. E. G. Aquila.

Police Reserve Orchestra  
7th Punjabis Band (By kind permission).

Admits on 30 cent and \$1.00  
(the latter includes the right to use the reserved but unnumbered chairs).

Naval and Military Forces  
in Uniform 10 cents.

Children charged adult price.

Date open at 8.30 p.m.

## NOTICES.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

WE have appointed Mr. Simon Tse Yan, alias Tse Ka Po, to act as Comprador of this Company's Branch Office in Hongkong, from the 1st October, 1917.

B. MORI.

Manager.

Hongkong 1st October, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER  
GRAND PRIZE  
SPECIAL BREWERY COMPANY LTD.

ASAHI BEER  
SPECIAL BREWERY COMPANY LTD.

## POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Persia, China, Cachem, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East-Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Menghai and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Articles and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore also necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

For further information see the notice.

## THE PARCEL POST SERVICE.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

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For further information see the notice.

## WEATHER REPORT.

## October 3d, 1917. Sun.

No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly in the vicinity of Hongkong, and decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak anticyclone is probably central over S. Japan, and an area of relatively low pressure extends from Amman across the Visayas to the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.54 inches against an average of 76.48 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.**

District Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain.

Farmos Channel N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, October 3, a.m.

Wind Wind

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Force Weather

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 2nd Oct., 1917.

A Great Novel by Charles Dickens.

## "THE CHIMES"

(IN 5 PARTS)